

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the translation errors made by twelve-grade students of SMA Negeri 2 Ungaran were analyzed. The descriptive qualitative method was employed to answer the research question formulated in the problem statement. Fraenkell and Wallen (1993) states that descriptive method is used to explain, analyze, and classify through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire, and test. The writer focused to describe and analyze that the kinds of errors in Indonesia to English translation text made by the students according to Vilar et al. (2006).

3.2 Research Setting

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 02 Ungaran on March 6, 2025. The study took place in the classrooms XII-9 of SMA Negeri 02 Ungaran.

3.3 Research Subject

The population was all students in grade XII of SMA Negeri 02 Ungaran. The sample size was 36 students from class XII-9 taken by random sampling.

3.4 The Role of the Researcher

The researcher's role in the study was as a data collector. The researcher provided the students with research instruments to work on, then processed the data using applications and theoretical foundations from Vilar et al. (2006) and finally reported

the data in the form of a final assignment that included theories supporting the findings.

3.5 Data Sources

The data source obtained was the translation of Indonesian descriptive text into English by students in class XII-9. The students' translation product became the source of data in the form of translation errors. Those errors were then categorized according to the error categorization of translation proposed by Vilar et al. (2006).

3.6 Data Collecting Techniques

This study employed a written test that required the research subjects to translate a descriptive text from Bahasa Indonesia to English. The descriptive text written in Bahasa Indonesia was taken from the internet. Then, the translation product produced by the subjects became the source of the data. The researcher read one by one the students' translation products to identify the errors they made. After finding the errors, they were classified according to Vilar et al. (2006), who categorized translation errors into five categories, namely: incorrect words, punctuation, missing words, word order, and unknown words.

3.7 Research Instruments

In this study, the data collection instrument was tables containing the types of translation errors made, the frequency of errors, and their percentages based on Vilar's theory.

Table 3.1. Frequency and Percentage of Translation Errors

No.	Types of Translation Errors	Frequency	Percentage
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	Total		

Adopted from Pratama & Dewi (2022)

Table 3.2. Types of Translation Errors

No.	Students	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Translation Error
1.				
2.				
3.				
Etc.				

Adopted from Pratama & Dewi (2022)

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

The techniques of data analysis employed thematic analysis, proposed by Braun and Clark (2006). The analysis involved the following six steps:

1. Familiarizing with the data: Thoroughly immersing in the data through multiple readings and note-taking.

2. Generating initial codes: Identifying interesting features of the data and assigning codes (short descriptive labels).
3. Searching for themes: Collating codes into potential themes and gathering all relevant data extracts for each theme.
4. Reviewing themes: Refining and adjusting themes based on the entire data set, potentially combining, splitting, or discarding themes.
5. Defining and naming themes: Clearly defining and naming each theme with a concise and meaningful title.
6. Writing up: Presenting the themes and their related data extracts in a coherent and compelling narrative.

3.9. Sampling Techniques

This study employed random sampling to determine one class that became the subjects of this study. According to Gay (2012, p.131), random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal level of proficiency and characteristics, in this case, the English proficiency.